

# Webster's Medical Desk Dictionary



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len)  
 ilarial worms of the family  
 utaneous tissues and blood  
 causing Calabar swellings  
 he genus *Chrysops*, and are  
 tations (as urticaria)  
 ight put on something  
 ng (this normal instinctive  
 ystem —H. G. Armstrong)  
 or water) added to the body  
 ical process (the cell's re-  
 —Emergency Medicine) 2:  
 (s) to be accommodated or  
 in private practice —*Jour.*  
 : worm ~ in rats) 4: the  
 he average individual in a  
 eterious genes in the gene  
 ~ caused by mutation)  
 bbits were ~ed with  
 xperiment Station Record)  
 xperimental situation) with factors  
 to change by adding an  
 ere ~ed with narcotics —

: to which something is or  
 factor or substance to the  
 quantity to test capacity to  
 on of each component fac-  
 erimental, clinical, or so-

~\lō-'i- n, pl -ases  
 caused by an eye worm of  
 through the subcutaneous  
 ye — compare CALABAR

ng to a lobe  
 ia involving one or more  
 on onset, chill, fever, dif-  
 fained sputum, marked by  
 resolution and return to

-ad\ adj 1: having  
 on \lō-'bā-shən\ n  
 ection or division: as a  
 body organ or part <~  
 organ marked off by a  
 ngs, or liver)  
 ies: surgical removal of  
 (as the thyroid); specif  
 are LOBOTOMY  
 with ~ nuclei)  
 <~ ears>

: any of a genus (*Lobe-*  
 family) of widely dis-  
 (cco) 2: the leaves and  
 y as an expectorant and

e (1538–1616), Flemish  
 botanists who preceded  
 k describing more than  
 ng to leaf structure, and  
 s classification concepts  
 was named in his honor  
 lumey (1646–1704).  
 alkaloid  $C_{22}H_{27}NO_2$  that  
 ed chiefly as a respira-

pl -dia \-dē-ə\ or  
 h a core of endoplasm  
 ise \lō-'bāt-ə-,miz\ vt  
 or chiefly Brit -mis-ing

to sever the frontal lobes of the brain of

**lobotomy** \lō-'bāt-ə-mē\ n, pl -mies : severance of nerve fi-  
 bers (as of the frontal lobes) by incision into the brain for the  
 relief of some mental disorders and tensions — called also *leu-*  
*kenomy*; compare LOBECTOMY

**lobster claw** \lāb-'stər-,klō\ n : an incompletely dominant ge-  
 netic anomaly in man marked by variable reduction of the skele-  
 ton of the extremities and cleaving of the hands and feet into two  
 segments resembling lobster claws

**lob-u-lar** \lāb-'yā-lər\ adj : of, relating to, or resembling a lob-  
 ule <~ fatty degeneration of the liver —Leopold Bellak> —  
**lob-u-lar-ly** adv

**lobular pneumonia** n : BRONCHOPNEUMONIA

**lob-u-lat-ed** \lāb-'yā-,lāt-əd\ adj : made up of, provided with,  
 or divided into lobules <the pancreas is a ~ organ>

**lob-u-la-tion** \lāb-'yā-'lā-shən\ n 1 a : the quality or state of  
 being lobulated b : the formation of or division into lobules 2

LOBULE

**lob-u-le** \lāb-(-,)(yū-ə)\ n 1 : a small lobe <the ~ of the ear>  
 2 : a subdivision of a lobe; specif : one of the small masses of  
 tissue of which various organs (as the liver) are made up

**lob-u-lus** \lāb-'yā-ləs\ n, pl lobu-li \-li\ 1 : LOBE 2 : LOB-

ULE

**lo-bus** \lō-'bəs\ n, pl lo-bi \-bi\ : LOBE

**lo-cal** \lō-'kəl\ adj : involving or affecting only a restricted part  
 of the organism : TOPICAL — compare SYSTEMIC a — **lo-cal-ly**

**lo-cal-ly** adv

**local** n : LOCAL ANESTHETIC; also : LOCAL ANESTHESIA

**local anesthesia** n : loss of sensation in a limited and usu. su-  
 perficial area esp. from the effect of a local anesthetic

**local anesthetic** n : an anesthetic for topical and usu. superficial  
 application

**lo-cal-iza-tion** also Brit **lo-cal-isa-tion** \lō-'kə-lə-'zā-shən\ n  
 1 : restriction (as of a lesion) to a limited area of the body 2

2 : restriction of functional centers (as of sight, smell, or speech)  
 to a particular section of the brain

**lo-cal-ize** also Brit **lo-cal-ise** \lō-'kə-,līz\ vb -ized also Brit  
 -ised; -iz-ing also Brit -is-ing vt : to make local; esp : to fix in  
 or confine to a definite place or part <hot applications helped to ~  
 the infection> ~ vi : to accumulate in or be restricted to a spec-  
 ific or limited area <iodine tends to ~ in the thyroid> <this  
 parasite ~s and grows in the muscle —Morris Fishbein>

**lo-chia** \lō-'kē-ə, 'lā- n, pl lochia : a discharge from the uterus  
 and vagina following delivery — **lo-chi-al** \-əl\ adj

**lo-ci** pl of LOCUS

**locked** \lākt\ adj, of the knee joint : having a restricted mobil-  
 ity and incapable of complete extension

**Locke's solution** also **Locke solution** \lāk(s)-\ n : a solution  
 isotonic with blood plasma that contains the chlorides of sodium,  
 potassium, and calcium and sodium bicarbonate and dextrose and  
 is used similarly to physiological saline

**Locke, Frank Spiller** (1871–1949), British physiologist. Locke  
 introduced his solution in 1894.

**lock-jaw** \lāk-'jō\ n : an early symptom of tetanus character-  
 ized by spasm of the jaw muscles and inability to open the jaws;  
 also : TETANUS 1a

**lo-co** \lō-(-,)(kō\ n, pl locos or locoes 1 : LOCOWEED 2 : LO-

COISM

**lo-co** vt : to poison with locoweeds

**lo-co-ism** \lō-'kō-,iz-əm\ n 1 : a disease of horses, cattle, and  
 sheep caused by chronic poisoning with locoweeds and charac-  
 terized by motor and sensory nerve damage resulting in peculiar-  
 ities of gait, impairment of vision, lassitude or extreme excite-  
 ment, emaciation, and ultimately paralysis and death if not  
 controlled 2 : any of several intoxications of domestic animals  
 (as selenosis) that are sometimes confused with locoweeds poison-  
 ing

**lo-co-mo-tion** \lō-'kə-'mō-shən\ n : an act or the power of  
 moving from place to place : progressive movement (as of an  
 animal body)

**lo-co-mo-tive** \lō-'kə-'mōt-iv\ adj : LOCOMOTOR 1 <the ~ fac-  
 ulty typical of animal life> <~ organs include flagella, cilia,  
 pseudopodia, and limbs>

**lo-co-mo-tor** \lō-'kə-'mōt-ər\ adj 1 : of, relating to, or func-

tioning in locomotion 2 : affecting or involving the locomotor  
 organs

**locomotor ataxia** n : TABES DORSALIS

**lo-co-mo-to-ry** \lō-'kə-'mōt-ə-rē\ adj 1 : LOCOMOTOR <para-  
 sites without ~ organs> 2 : capable of moving independently  
 from place to place <small ~ animals>

**lo-co-weed** \lō-(-,)(kō-,wēd\ n : any of several leguminous  
 plants (genera *Astragalus* and *Oxytropis*) of western No. America  
 that cause locoism in livestock

**loc-u-lar** \lāk-'yā-lər\ adj : having or composed of loculi —  
 often used in combination <multilocular>

**loc-u-lat-ed** \lāk-'yā-,lāt-əd\ adj : having, forming, or divided  
 into loculi <a ~ pocket of pleural fluid —*Jour. Amer. Med. As-*  
*soc.*>

**loc-u-la-tion** \lāk-'yā-'lā-shən\ n 1 : the condition of being or  
 the process of becoming loculated <a gradual ~ of bony tissue>  
 2 : a group of loculi usu. isolated from surrounding structures (as  
 by a fibrous tissue septum) <the development of ~s in em-  
 pyema>

**loc-u-lus** \lāk-'yā-ləs\ n, pl -li \-li also -lē\ : a small cham-  
 ber or cavity esp. in a plant or animal body <the medullary cavity  
 was opened up . . . it was curetted out and the various loculi  
 joined —*Lancet*>

**lo-cum** \lō-'kəm\ n, chiefly Brit : LOCUM TENENS

**lo-cum-te-nen-cy** \lō-'kəm-'tē-nən-sē, -'tēn-ən-\ n, pl -cies  
 : the position or duties of a locum tenens

**lo-cum te-nens** \lō-'kəm-'tē-,nən-z\ n, pl locum te-nen-  
 tes \-ti-'nən-,tēz\ : a medical practitioner who temporarily takes  
 the place of another

**lo-cus** \lō-'kəs\ n, pl lo-ci \lō-'si, -ki also -kē\ 1 : a place  
 or site of an event, activity, or thing <the geniculate ~ of all  
 axon terminals relates to the retinal ~ of their cells of origin —  
 R. W. Guillery *et al*> 2 : the position in a chromosome of a  
 particular gene or allele

**lo-cus coe-ru-le-us** also **lo-cus ce-ru-le-us** \lō-'kə(s)-si-'rū-  
 lē-əs\ n, pl loci coe-ru-lei also loci ce-ru-lei \-lē-,ī\ : a blue  
 area of the brain stem with many norepinephrine-containing neu-  
 rons

**Loef-fler's syndrome** \lōf-'lörz-\ n : a mild pneumonitis  
 marked by transitory pulmonary infiltration and eosinophilia and  
 usu. considered to be basically an allergic reaction — called also  
*Loeffler's pneumonia*

**Löff-ler** \lōf-'ler-, Wilhelm (b 1887), Swiss physician. Löffler  
 first described Loeffler's syndrome in 1932.

**log-a-rith-mic phase** \lāg-ə-'rith-mik-, lōg-\ n : the period  
 of growth of a culture of microorganisms during which numbers  
 increase exponentially and which is represented by a part of the  
 growth curve that is a straight line segment if the logarithm of  
 numbers is plotted against time — called also *log phase*; compare  
 LAG PHASE

**log-o-pe-dia** or chiefly Brit **log-o-pae-dia** \lōg-ə-'pē-dē-ə,  
 ,lāg-\ n : LOGOPEDICS

**log-o-pe-dics** or chiefly Brit **log-o-pae-dics** \-'pē-diks\ n pl but  
 sing or pl in constr : the scientific study and treatment of speech  
 defects — **log-o-pe-dic** or chiefly Brit **log-o-pae-dic** \-dik\ adj

**log-o-pe-dist** or chiefly Brit **log-o-pae-dist** \-'pē-dəst\ n : a spe-  
 cialist in logopedics

**log-or-rhea** or chiefly Brit **log-or-rhoea** \lōg-ə-'rē-ə, ,lāg-\ n  
 : pathologically excessive and often incoherent talkativeness or  
 wordiness that is characteristic esp. of the manic phase of manic-  
 depressive disorders — **log-or-rhe-ic** or chiefly Brit **log-or-**  
**rhoe-ic** \-'rē-ik\ adj

**log-o-ther-a-py** \lōg-ə-'thēr-ə-pē, ,lāg-\ n, pl -pies : a highly  
 directive existential psychotherapy that emphasizes the impor-  
 tance of meaning in the patient's life esp. as gained through spir-  
 itual values

**log phase** \lōg-, 'lāg-\ n : LOGARITHMIC PHASE

**log-wood** \lōg-,wūd, 'lāg-\ n 1 a : a Central American and  
 West Indian leguminous tree (*Haematoxylon campechianum*) b

ə\abut \ə\kitten \ər\farther \ə\ash \ə\acc \ə\cot, cart  
 \au\out \ch\chin \c\bet \ē\easy \g\go \i\hit \i\ice \j\job  
 \ŋ\sing \ō\go \ō\law \oi\boy \th\thin \th\the \ū\foot  
 \ū\foot \y\yet \zh\vision see also Pronunciation Symbols page

sion used in biology (as for staining, culturing, and various phases of microtechnique) — called also *Syracuse dish*  
**Sy-rette** \sə-'ret\ *irademark* — used for a small collapsible tube fitted with a hypodermic needle for injecting a single dose of a medicinal agent

**sy-ring-ad-e-no-ma** \,sir-ŋg-(g)ad-ə-n-'ō-mə\ *n*, *pl* -mas or -ma-ta \-mət-ə\ : adenoma of a sweat gland

**sy-ringe** \sə-'rinj\ also 'sir-ŋj\ *n* : a device used to inject fluids into or withdraw them from something (as the body or its cavities); as **a** : a device that consists of a nozzle of varying length and a compressible rubber bulb and is used for injection or irrigation (an ear ~) **b** : an instrument (as for the injection of medicine or the withdrawal of bodily fluids) that consists of a hollow barrel fitted with a plunger and a hollow needle **c** : a gravity device consisting of a reservoir fitted with a long rubber tube ending with an exchangeable nozzle that is used for irrigation of the vagina or bowel — *syringe* *vt* *sy-ringed*; *sy-ringe-ing*  
**sy-rin-go-bul-bia** \sə-,rŋ-gō-'bal-bē-ə\ *n* : the presence of abnormal cavities in the medulla oblongata

**sy-rin-go-cyst-ad-e-no-ma** \sə-,rŋ-gō-'sist-ad-ə-n-'ō-mə\ *n*, *pl* -mas or -ma-ta \-mət-ə\ : SYRINGADENOMA

**sy-rin-go-ma** \,sir-ŋg-'gō-mə\ *n*, *pl* -mas or -ma-ta \-mət-ə\ : SYRINGADENOMA

**sy-rin-go-my-el-ia** \sə-,rŋ-gō-mī-'ē-lē-ə\ *n* : a chronic progressive disease of the spinal cord associated with sensory disturbances, muscle atrophy, and spasticity — *sy-rin-go-my-el-ic* \-'el-ik\ *adj*

**sy-rinx** \,sir-ŋg(k)s\ *n*, *pl* *sy-rin-ges* \sə-'rŋg-ēz, -'rŋ-jēz\ or *sy-rinx-es* : the vocal organ of birds that is a special modification of the lower part of the trachea or of the bronchi or of both  
**sy-r-o-sin-go-pine** \,sir-ō-'sŋg-ō-pēn, -'pŋ\ *n* : a white crystalline powder  $C_{33}H_{43}N_2O_{11}$  that is closely related to reserpine and is used as an antihypertensive drug

**sy-rup** or **sir-up** \,sər-ŋp, -'sŋp\ *n* : a thick sticky liquid consisting of a concentrated solution of sugar and water with or without the addition of a flavoring agent or medicinal substance (<~ of codeine> (<~ of ipecac> — *sy-rupy* or *sir-upy* \-ē\ *adj*)

**sys-tem** \,sis-təm\ *n* **1** **a** : a group of body organs that together perform one or more vital functions — see CIRCULATORY SYSTEM, NERVOUS SYSTEM, REPRODUCTIVE SYSTEM, RESPIRATORY SYSTEM **b** : the body considered as a functional unit **2** : a manner of classifying, symbolizing, or schematizing (<a taxonomic ~>)

**sys-tem-at-ic** \,sis-tə-'mat-ik\ *adj* : of, relating to, or concerned with classification; *specif* : TAXONOMIC — *sys-*

*tem-at-i-cal-ly* \-i-k(ə)-lē\ *adv*

**sys-tem-at-ics** \,sis-tə-'mat-iks\ *n pl* but *sing in constr* **1** : the science of classification **2** **a** : a system of classification **b** : the classification and study of organisms with regard to their natural relationships : TAXONOMY

**sys-tem-a-tist** \,sis-tə-'mat-əst\ *n* : a classifying scientist : TAXONOMIST

**sys-tem-at-ize** also *Brit sys-tem-atise* \,sis-tə-'mā-tīz\ *vt* -atized also *Brit -atized*; -atiz-ing also *Brit -atis-ing* : to arrange in accord with a definite plan or scheme : order systematically (<a patient with systematized delusions> — *sys-tem-at-iza-tion* also *Brit sys-tem-at-isa-tion* \,sis-tə-'mat-ə-'zā-shən, sis-'tem-ət-ə\ *n*)

**'sys-tem-ic** \,sis-'tem-ik\ *adj* : of, relating to, or common to a system; as **a** : affecting the body generally — compare LOCAL **b** : supplying those parts of the body that receive blood through the aorta rather than through the pulmonary artery **c** : being a pesticide that as used is harmless to a higher animal or a plant but when absorbed into the bloodstream or the sap makes the whole organism toxic to pests (as cattle grubs, mites, or aphids) — *sys-tem-i-cal-ly* \-i-k(ə)-lē\ *adv*

**systemic** *n* : a systemic pesticide

**systemic circulation** *n* : the passage of arterial blood from the left atrium of the heart through the left ventricle, the systemic arteries, and the capillaries to the organs and tissues that receive much of its oxygen in exchange for carbon dioxide and the return of the carbon-dioxide carrying blood via the systemic veins to enter the right atrium of the heart and to participate in the pulmonary circulation

**systemic heart** *n* : the part of the heart propelling blood through the systemic circulation; *specif* : the left atrium and ventricle of higher vertebrates

**systemic lupus erythematosus** *n* : a systemic disease of unknown cause and unpredictable course that is characterized esp. by fever, skin rash, and arthritis, often by acute hemolytic anemia, by small hemorrhages in the skin and mucous membranes by inflammation of the pericardium, and in serious cases by involvement of the kidneys and central nervous system

**sys-to-le** \,sis-tə-(ə)-lē\ *n* : the contraction of the heart by which the blood is forced onward and the circulation kept up — compare DIASTOLE | — *sys-to-le* \,sis-'tāl-ik\ *adj*

**systolic pressure** *n* : the highest arterial blood pressure of a cardiac cycle occurring immediately after systole of the left ventricle of the heart — compare DIASTOLIC PRESSURE

## T

**T** *abbr* tesla

**T** *symbol* **1** absolute temperature **2** thoracic — used with a number from 1 to 12 to indicate a vertebra or segment of the spinal cord <multiple injuries with a fracture of T-12> **3** tritium

**Ta** *symbol* tantalum

**TA** *abbr* transactional analysis

**tab** \,tab\ *abbr* or *n* : TABLET

**'tab-a-nid** \,tab-ə-nid, tə-'ban-id\ *adj* : of or relating to the Tabanidae

**tabanid** *n* : any fly (as a horsefly) of the family Tabanidae

**Ta-ban-i-dae** \tə-'ban-ə-,dē\ *n pl* : a very large and important family of the order Diptera comprising the horseflies and deerflies whose females suck blood and sometimes transmit disease (as loiasis) to human beings

**Ta-ba-nus** \tə-'bā-nəs, -'bā-\ *n* : the type genus of the family Tabanidae comprising various horseflies

**ta-bar-dil-lo** \tā-bār-'dē-yō\ *n* : murine typhus occurring esp. in Mexico

**ta-bel-la** \tə-'bel-ə\ *n*, *pl* -lae \-,lē\ : a medicated lozenge or tablet

**ta-bes** \tā-(ə)-bēz\ *n*, *pl* *tabes* **1** : wasting accompanying a chronic disease **2** : TABES DORSALIS

**tabes dor-sa-lis** \-dör-'sā-ləs, -'sal-əs\ *n* : a syphilitic disease that involves the dorsal horns of the spinal cord and the sensory nerve trunks and that is marked by wasting, pain, lack of coordination of voluntary movements and reflexes, and disorders of sensation, nutrition, and vision — called also *locomotor ataxia*

**'ta-bet-ic** \tə-'bet-ik\ *adj* : of, relating to, or affected with tabes and esp. tabes dorsalis (<~ pains>)

**tabetic** *n* : a person affected with tabes dorsalis

**tab-id** \,tab-əd\ *adj* : TABETIC

**ta-ble** \,tā-bəl\ *n* **1** : a piece of furniture consisting of a smooth flat slab fixed on legs; esp : one used for examining or operating (<put the patient on the ~> **2** : the external or internal table of compact bone of the skull separated by cancellous diploe

**table salt** *n* : salt and esp. sodium chloride refined for use at the table and in cooking

**ta-ble-spoon** \,tā-bəl-'spūn\ *n* : a unit of measure equal to fluidrams (or 1/2 fluidounce)

**ta-ble-spoon-ful** \,tā-bəl-'spūn-fŭl, 'tā-bəl-'spūn-fŭl\ *n*, *pl* -spoonfuls \-,fŭlz\ also *ta-ble-spoons-ful* \-,spūnz-\ : TABLESPOON

**tab-let** \,tab-lət\ *n* : a small mass of medicated material (as in the shape of a disk) (<an aspirin ~>)

**tablet triturate** *n* : ened powder contain

**'ta-bo-o** also *ta-bu* \

prohibition in some

something for fear of

human force **2** : a protective measure

the world's first ~ — *taboo* also *tabu*

**taboo** also *tabu* *vi*

sexual practices)

**ta-bo-pa-ral-y-sis** \

: TABOPARESIS

**ta-bo-pa-re-sis** \-p-

: paresis occurring w

**tab-u-lar** \,tab-yə-l-

scale (<a ~ crystal>

**ta-bun** \,tā-,bŭn\

C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>11</sub>N<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>P that act

**tache noire** \,tāsh-

: a small dark-center

and is the primary le

**ta-chis-to-scope** \,t-

brief exposure of vis

ing, attention, and

'skāp-ik\ *adj* — *ta-*

**tachy-ar-rhyth-mia**

acterized by a rapid i

**tachy-aux-e-sis** \-ē-

: allometric growth

comparison with the

**SIS** — *tachy-aux-et-i-*

**tachy-car-dia** \,tak-

whether physiologica

PAROXYSMAL TACHY-

**tachy-car-di-ac** \-ē-

tachycardia

**tachy-phy-lac-tic** \

laxis

**tachy-phy-lax-is** \,

minished response to

tions of a physiolog

pressor response that

**tachy-pnea** or chiefly

creased rate of res;

**tachy-pnoe-ic** \-nē-

**tachy-rhyth-mia** \,

**ta-chys-ter-ol** \,tā-k

C<sub>22</sub>H<sub>43</sub>OH isomeric w

irradiation of ergoste

tion yields vitamin D

**tac-tic** \,tak-tik\ *adj*

in a polymer **2** : of,

**tac-tic-i-ty** \,tak-'tis-

being stereochemical

**tac-tile** \,tak-'tī-, -tī

affecting the sense o

anesthesia> (<~ hall-

skin> **2** : having or

touch — *tac-tile-ly* \

**tactile** *n* : a person

rather than visual, au

FILE, VISUALIZER

**tactile cell** *n* : one of

(corpuscle) that are in

nerve fibers in the de

some parts of the bod

**tactile corpuscle** *n* :

(Meissner's corpuscle)

that usu. consist of a g

nerve terminations, a

called also *touch corp*

**tactile receptor** *n* :

(a Pacinian corpuscle)